

Since the author's experiences probably do not include many with the *Puer et Puera Americana*, the neurotic problem may not have impressed itself so strongly upon him as upon his American confrères.

In conclusion, it may be said that the special value of the book lies in its stimulus to the consideration and study of the larger factors involved in the child's development.

J. C. G.

HYPNOTISM. By H. E. WINGFIELD, M.A., M.D., B.C., Cantab., Consulting Physician Royal Hants County Hospital, formerly Demonstrator of Physiology in Cambridge University. Pp. 175. New York: William Wood & Co., 1910.

THIS small book is intended for those who know nothing of hypnotism, and is therefore very elementary. It is questionable whether there is really need at the present time for a work on this subject, because hypnotism has become largely into disrepute as a method of treatment. Again, elementary works upon this subject do more harm than good because hypnotism, if it is employed at all, should be used by men who are trained in such work and such men need no elementary books. The subject itself is well handled. The author is very conservative, but here and there creep in statements of cures of certain diseases by hypnosis which to the average practitioner who handles such cases seem somewhat remarkable.

T. H. W.

DIE PARALYSIS AGITANS. DR. KURT MENDEL, Nervenarzt in Berlin. Pp. 106. Berlin: S. Karger, 1911.

THIS is an excellent review of our present knowledge of paralysis agitans. The author has carefully compiled the literature and discusses the clinical and pathological symptoms. He comes to no new conclusion. In discussing the etiology of the disease he states that the cause is not known, but that it is probably the result of a disease of the motor columns resulting from an arterial basis.

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PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

MEDICINE.

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The Globulin Content of Luetic Sera.—R. MÜLLER and W. R. HOUGH (*Wiener klin. Woch.*, 1911, xxiv, 167) have repeated Winteritz's work on the globulin content of luetic sera. The sera were controlled by Wassermann reactions. Two hours after obtaining the blood from a vein in the arm it is centrifugalized till the serum is clear. The latter is divided into two portions. To the one there is added one part of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonia sulphate to two parts of serum, to precipitate the euglobulin; to the other an equal volume of saturated ammonium sulphate is added to throw out of solution the total globulins. The amount of protein is estimated by centrifugalization in graduated tubes, noting the bulk of the precipitate. Müller and Hough report observations on 58 sera, 29 of which were luetic, the remainder non-luetic controls. In the luetic sera the euglobulin amounted to 42.5 parts (calculated for 10 c.c.); in the controls, 28.8. Total globulin showed less variation, 94 in luetic sera, 84.7 in the controls. Constant results were not obtained, wide variations being noted.

Transmission of Antipyrin Idiosyncrasy to Guinea-pigs.—E. KLAUSNER (*Münch. med. Woch.*, 1911, lviii, 138) has successfully repeated Bruck's experiments. A patient with neurasthenia, male, aged twenty-nine years, came under Klausner's care; since childhood he had shown an idiosyncrasy for antipyrin, manifested by marked erythema and oedema of the skin and formication, especially of the skin of the head.